



Social Determinants of Health and Health Equity: The Neighborhood Health Profiles

2010 Data Day Presentation

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Social Determinants of Health

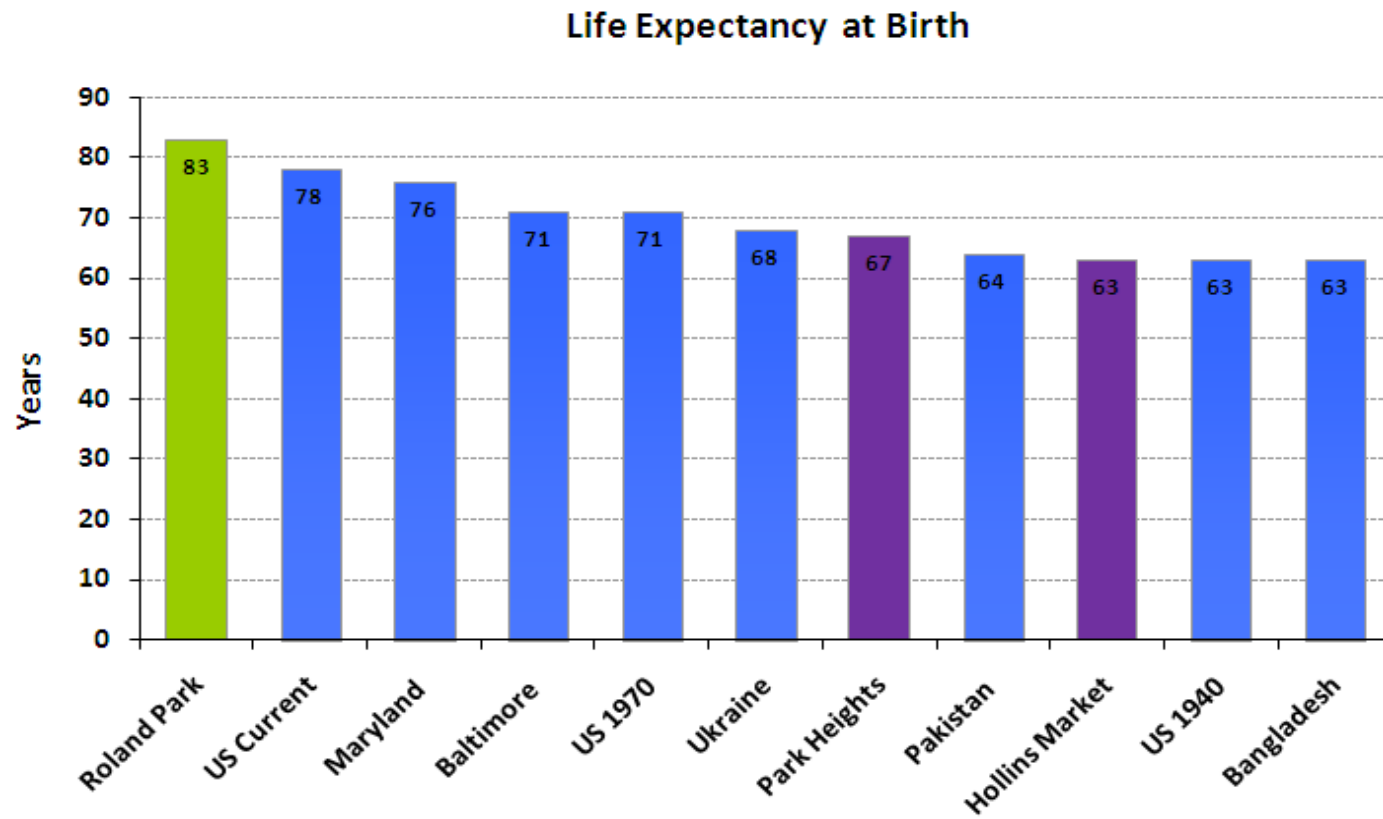


These health promoting and enhancing resources and opportunities are called **social determinants of health**, and include things like access to healthy food, healthy housing, healthcare, safe neighborhoods, education and employment opportunities, and transportation.

Social Determinants of Health

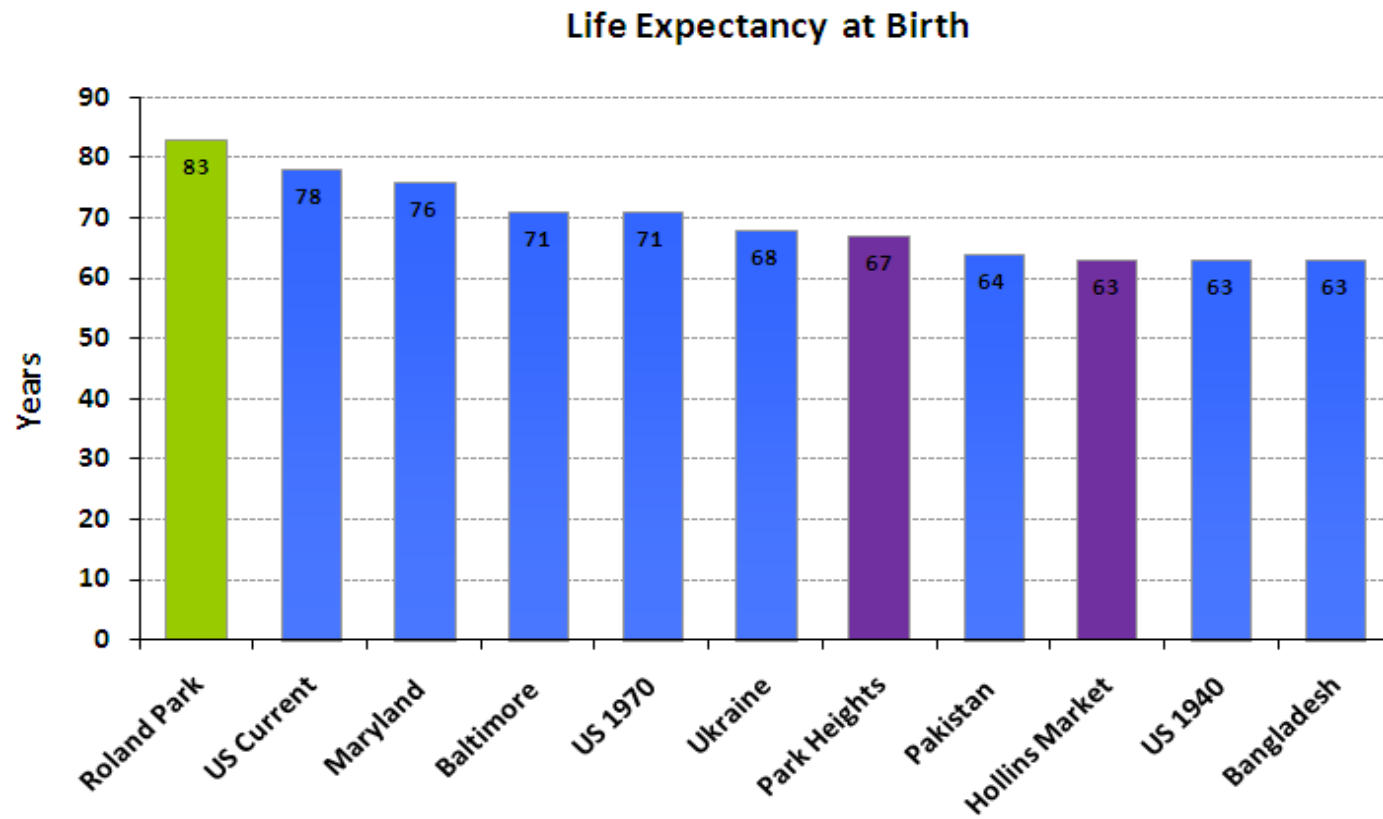
“...the social determinants of health are the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age, including the health system. These circumstances are shaped by the distribution of money, power and resources at global, national and local levels, which are themselves influenced by policy choices. **The social determinants of health are mostly responsible for health inequities.**”

Commission on Social Determinants of Health, WHO 2008



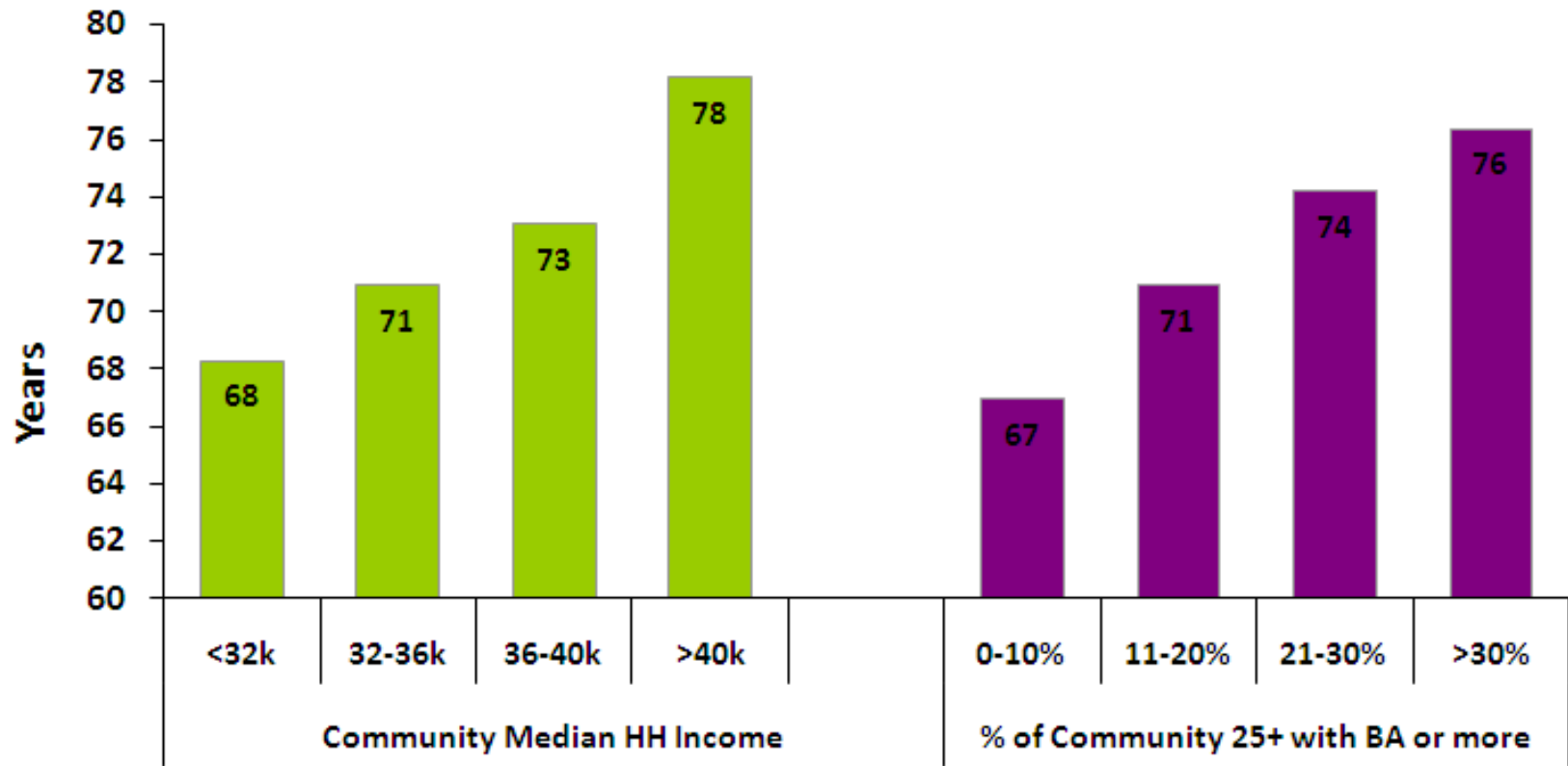
“...there is no necessary biological reason why there should be a difference in LEB of 20 years or more between social groups in any given country. Change the social determinants of health and there will be dramatic improvements in health equity.”

Commission on Social Determinants of Health, WHO 2008



Those living in Hollins Market can expect to live as long as the average American did back in 1940—a harrowing 63 years. These two communities are less than 6 miles apart, but a comparison between their health indicators suggests that they are, in reality, worlds and decades apart.

Life Expectancy at Birth by Community Income and Education Levels

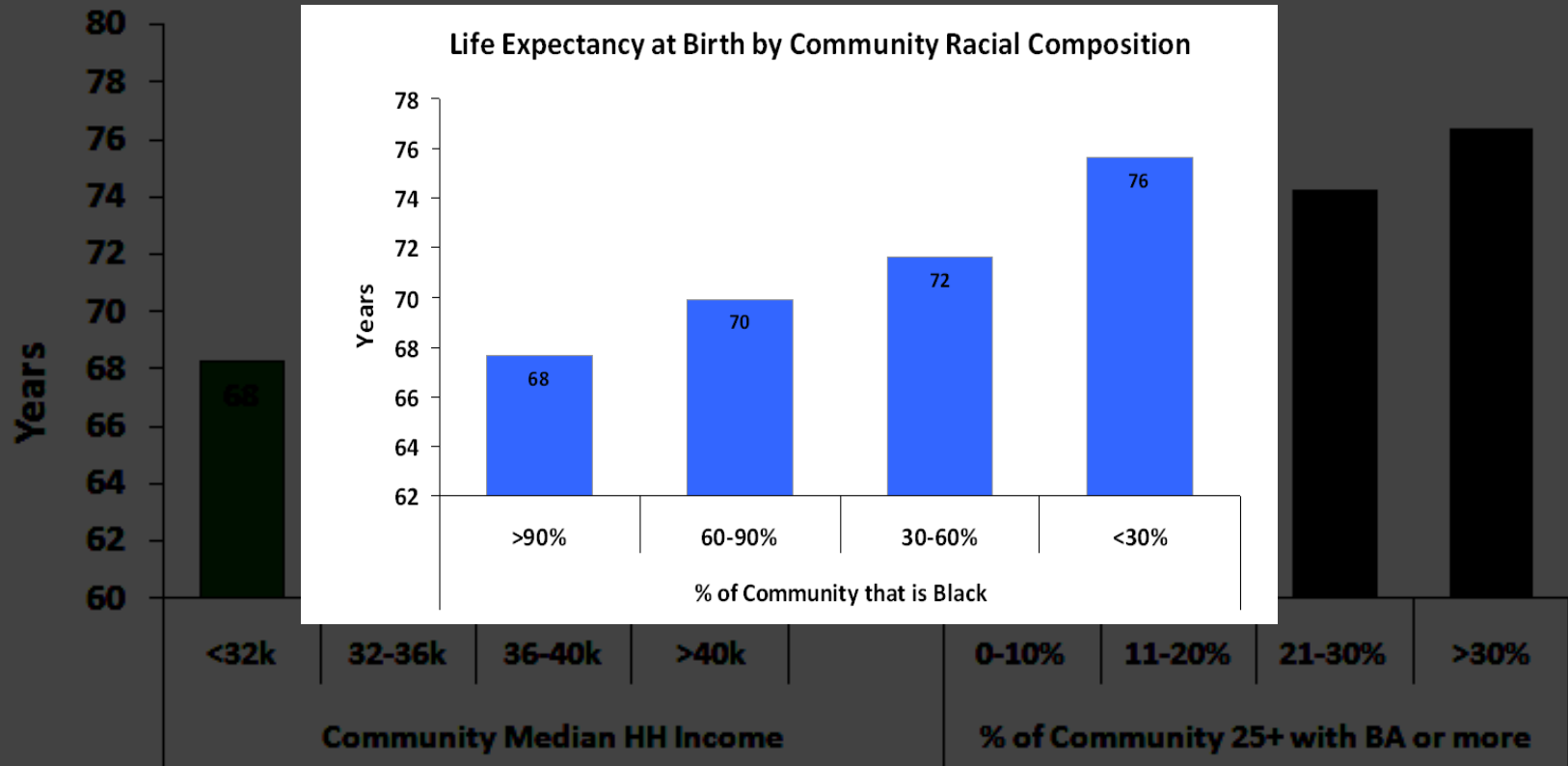


BCHD analysis of 2002-2006 Maryland Vital Statistics Profile data and 2000 US Census data

“Inspection of these indices indicates that there is a direct consistent relationship between life expectancy at birth and socioeconomic position... There would seem to be reason to ascertain those causes which best account for these differentials...”

**Assistant Commissioner for Health and Planning,
Baltimore City Health Department, 1957**

Life Expectancy at Birth by Community Income and Education Levels

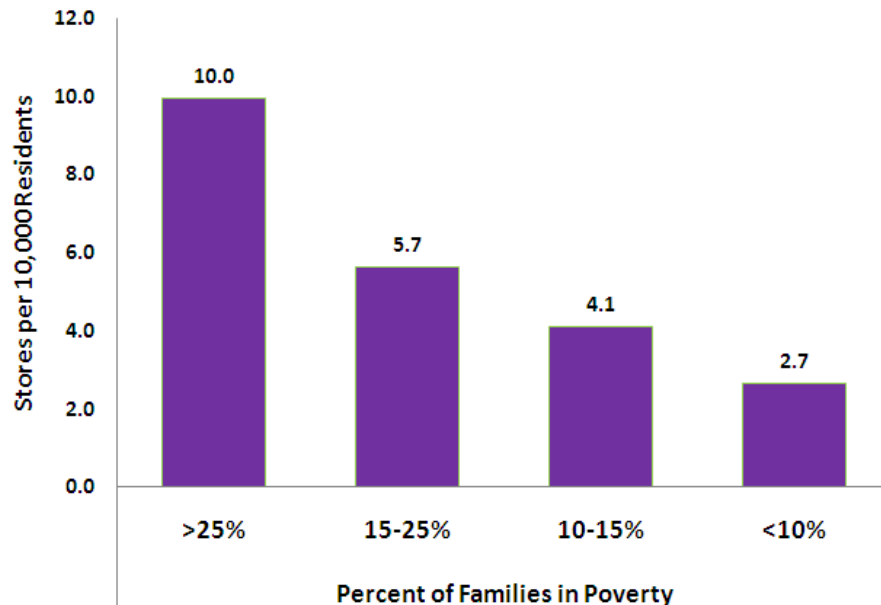


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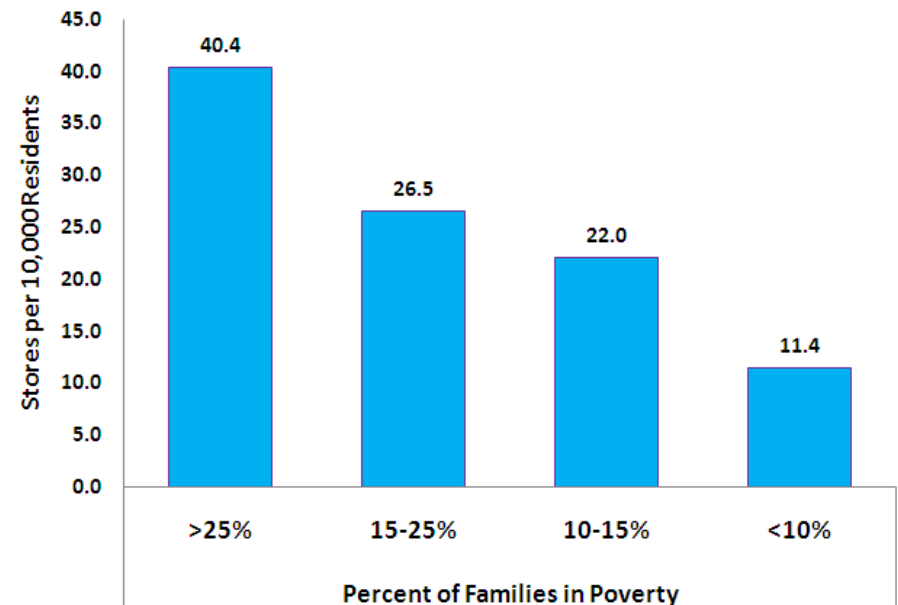
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**Liquor Store Density by Community Poverty Level,
Baltimore City, 2009**

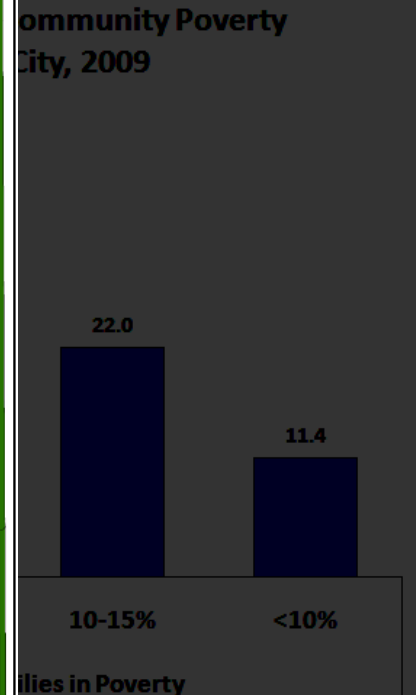
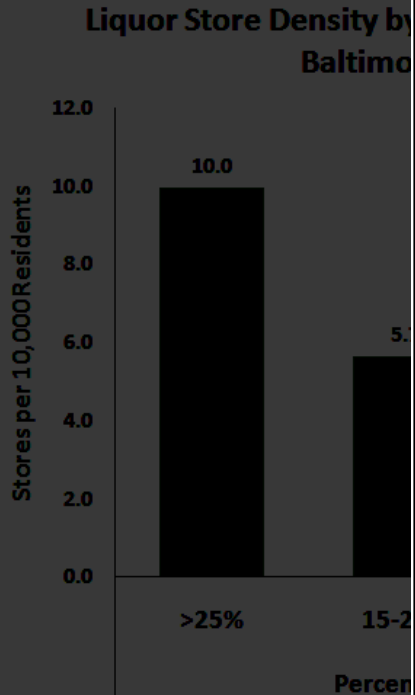
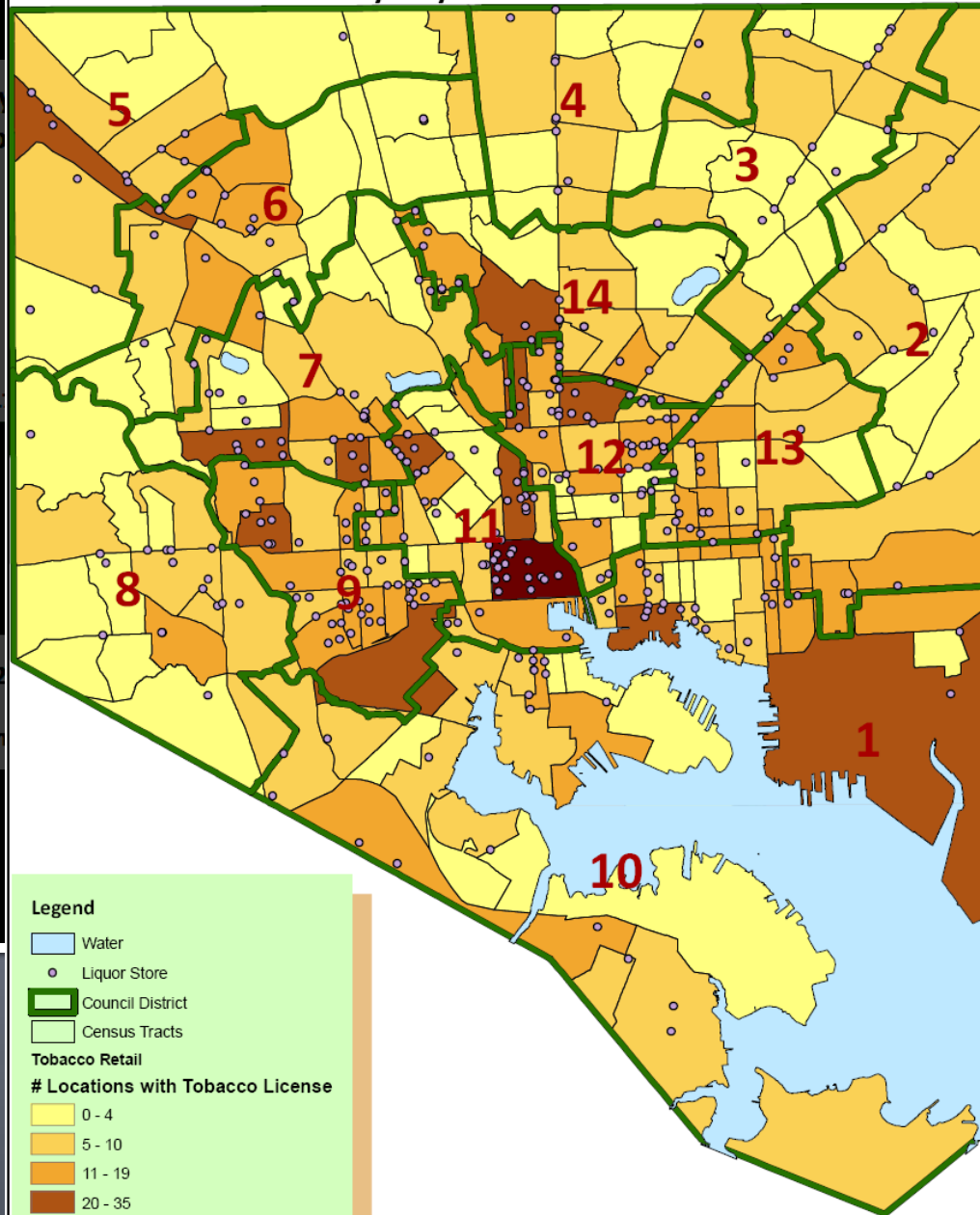


**Tobacco Store Density by Community Poverty Level,
Baltimore City, 2009**

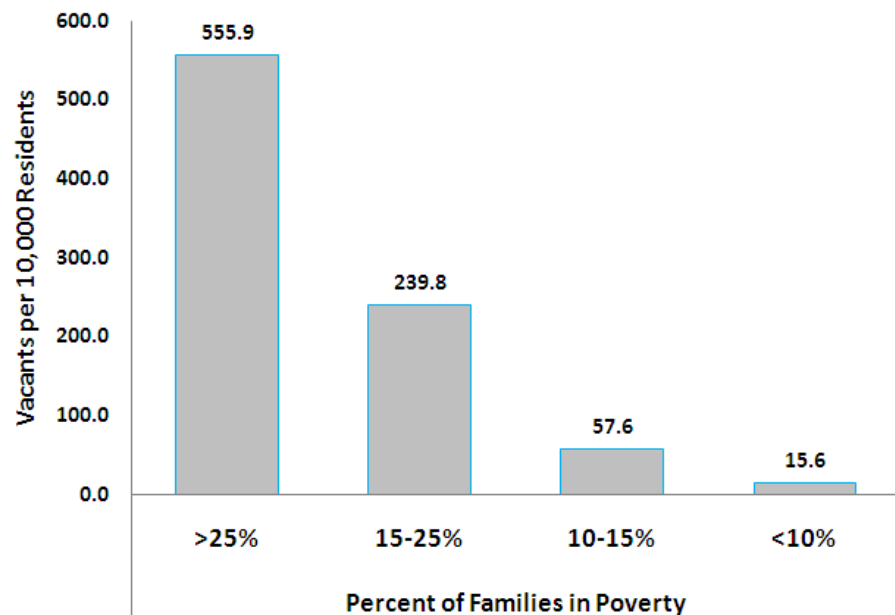


The amount/density of tobacco and alcohol stores in a community is associated with numerous health outcomes/indicators, including: smoking rates, smoking initiation, assault rates, homicide, IPV, alcoholism, STDs.

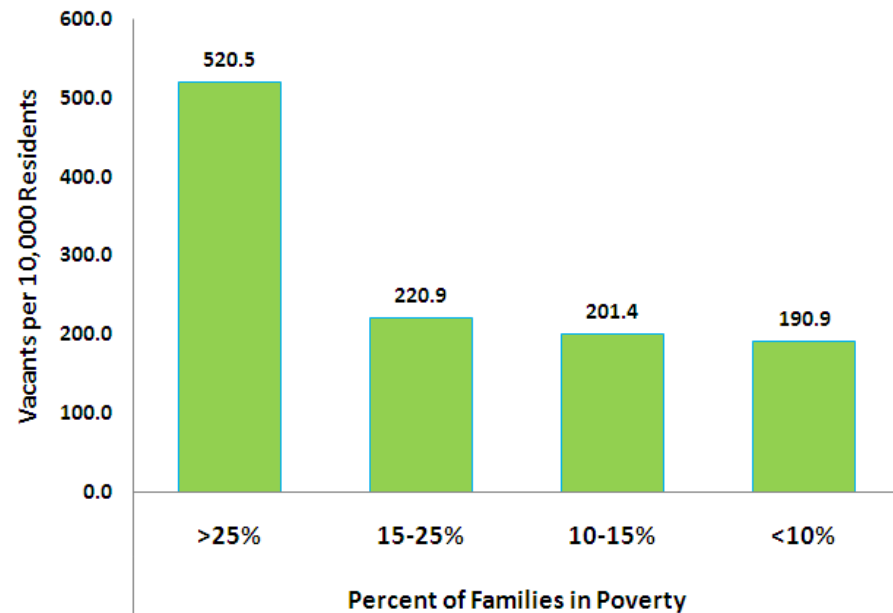
Healthy Communities: Liquor and Tobacco Stores by City Council District



Vacant Building Density by Community Poverty Level, Baltimore City, 2009

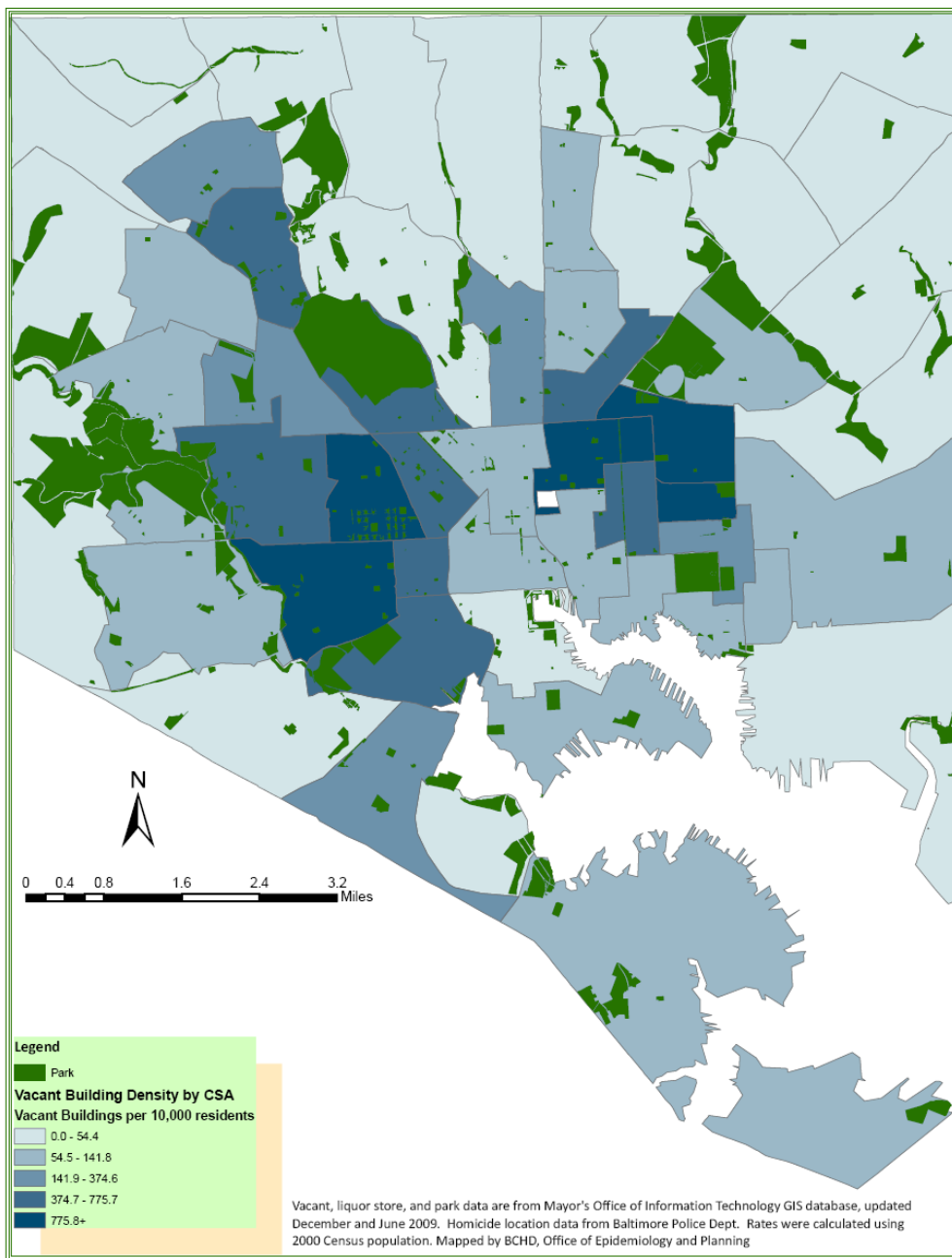


Vacant Lot Density by Community Poverty Level, Baltimore City, 2009

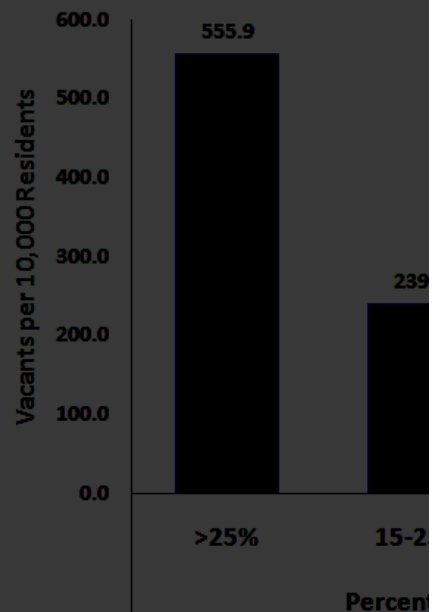


The presence of vacant properties in a community is associated with a range of negative health and safety outcomes, including: neighborhood violence, STDs, CVD mortality, homicide, assault and fire related injuries.

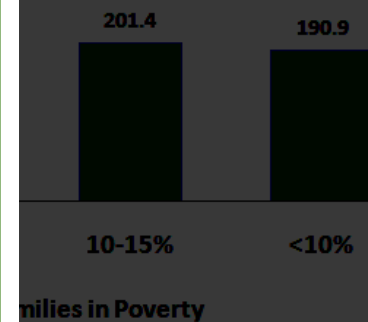
Community Built and Social Environment



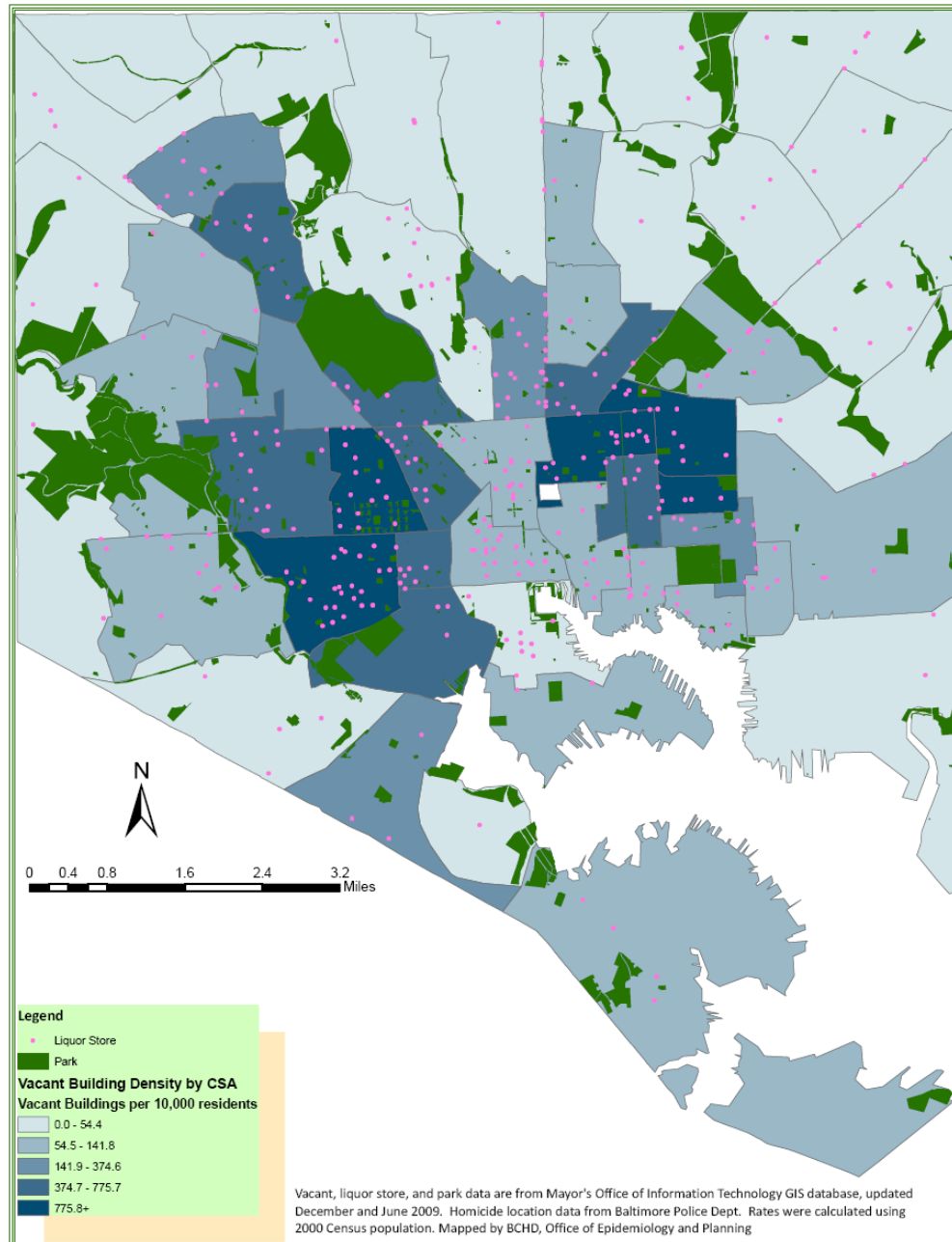
Vacant Building Density by Percent Vacant



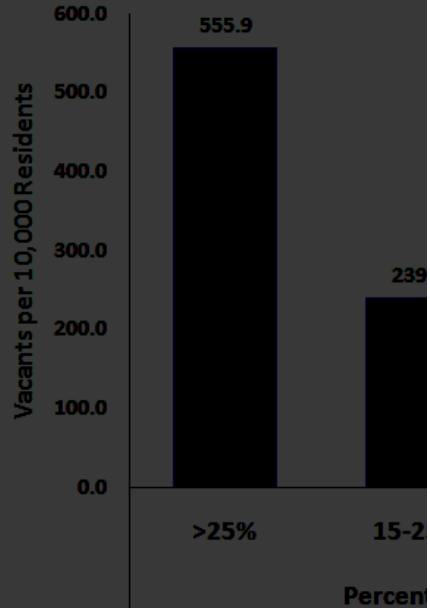
Community Poverty Level, by Percent Vacant



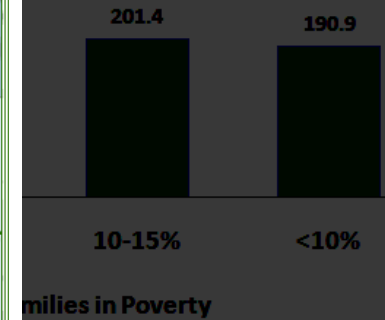
Community Built and Social Environment



Vacant Building Density by Percent Level, Baltimore



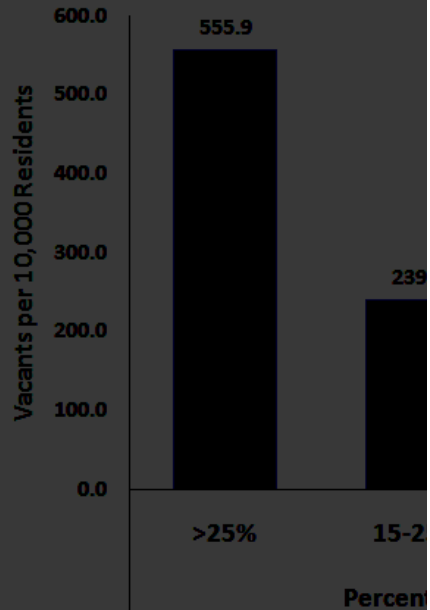
Community Poverty Level, Baltimore, 2009



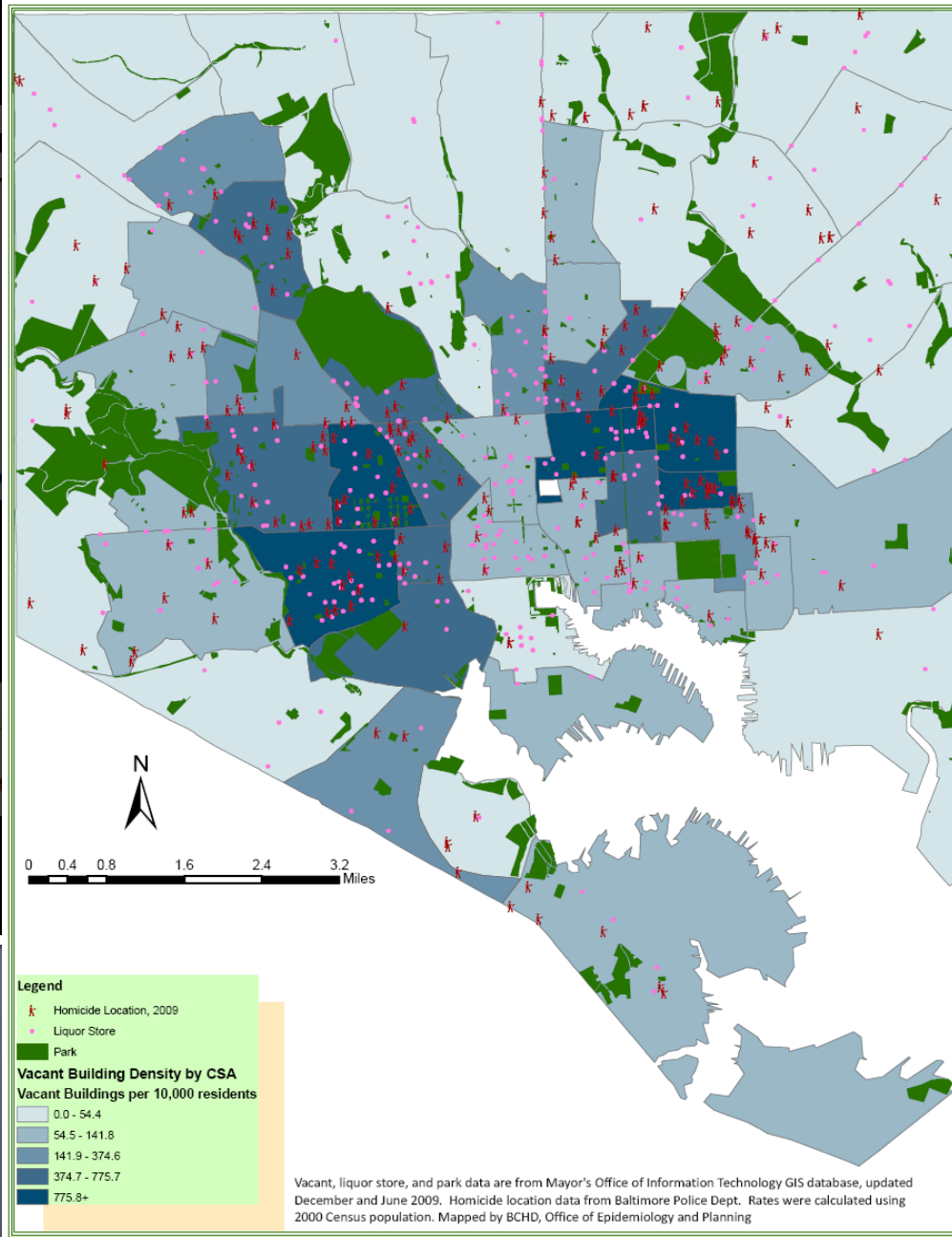
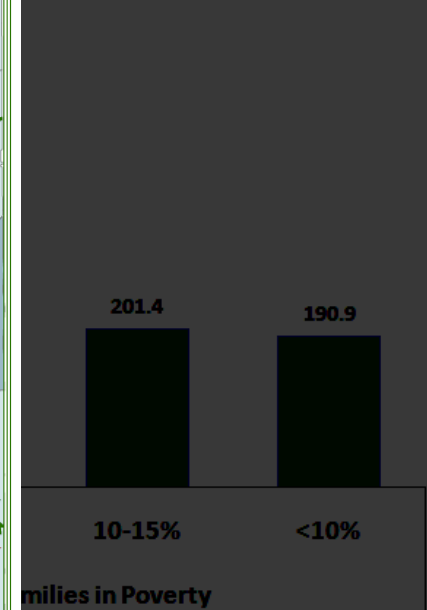
Vacant, liquor store, and park data are from Mayor's Office of Information Technology GIS database, updated December and June 2009. Homicide location data from Baltimore Police Dept. Rates were calculated using 2000 Census population. Mapped by BCHD, Office of Epidemiology and Planning

Community Built and Social Environment

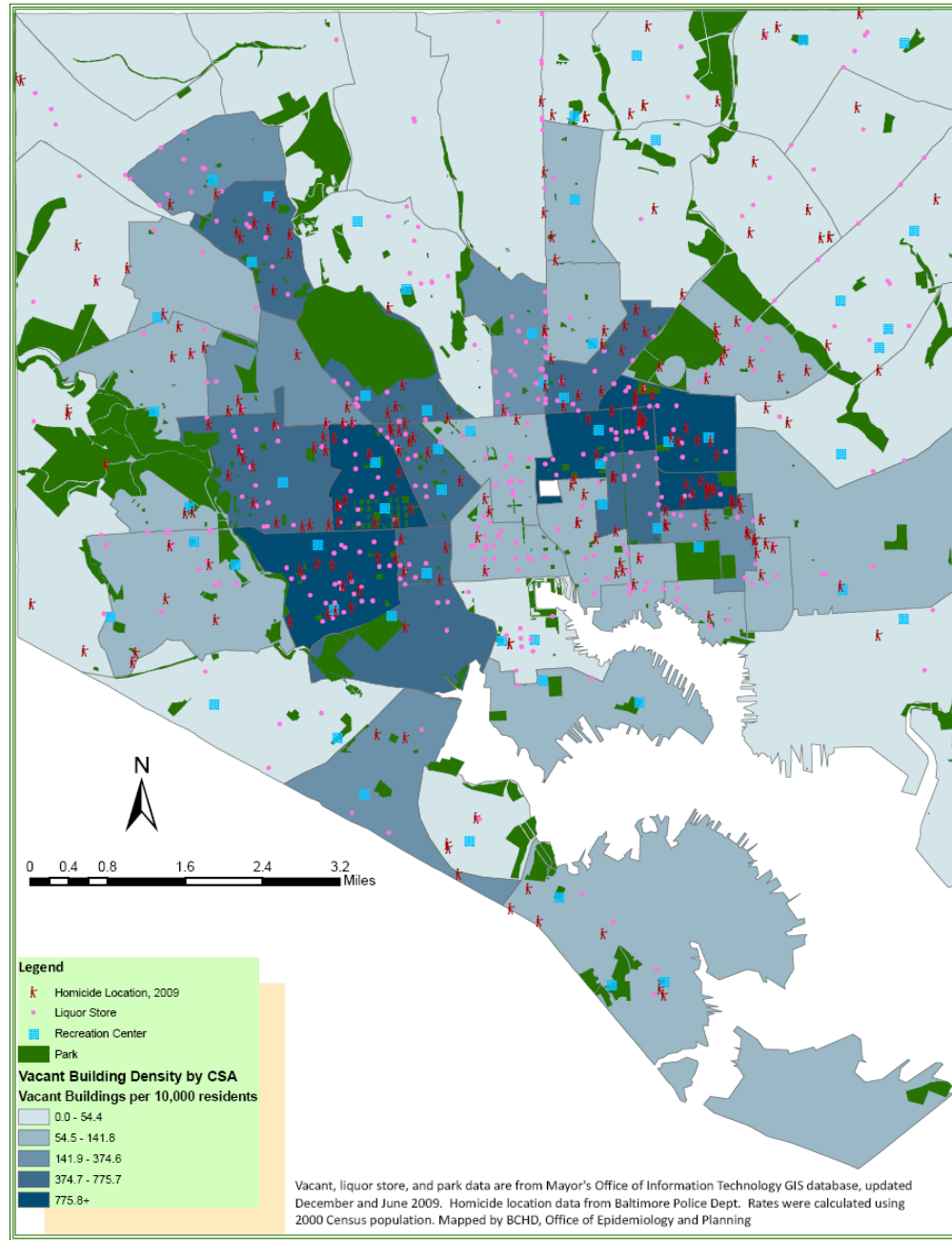
Vacant Building Density by Census Tract, Baltimore, 2009



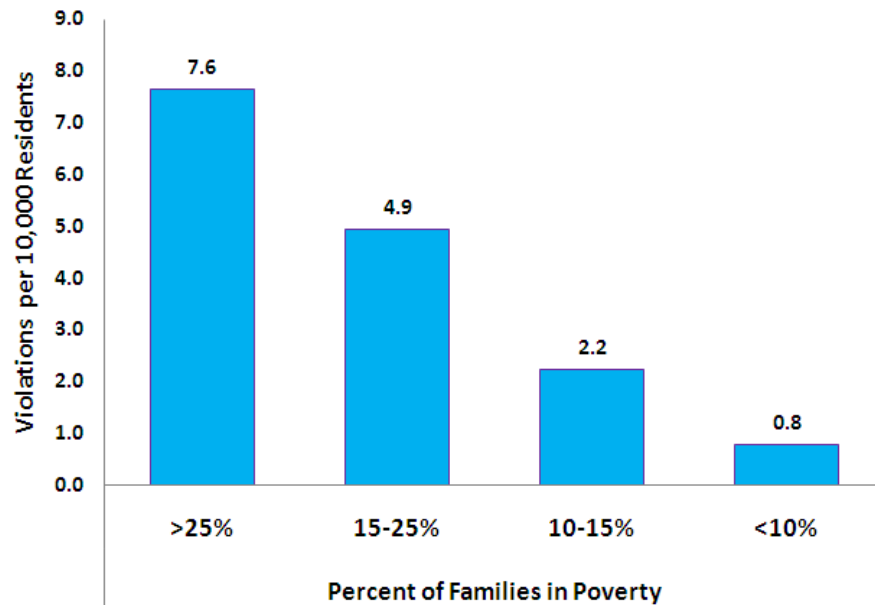
Community Poverty Level, Baltimore, 2009



Community Built and Social Environment

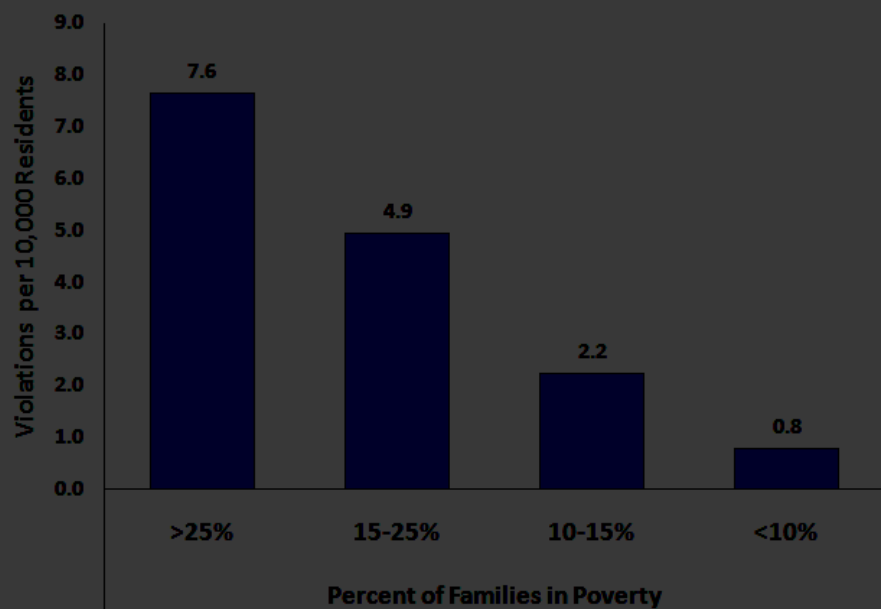


Lead Paint Violation Rate by Community Poverty Level, Baltimore City, 2000-2008



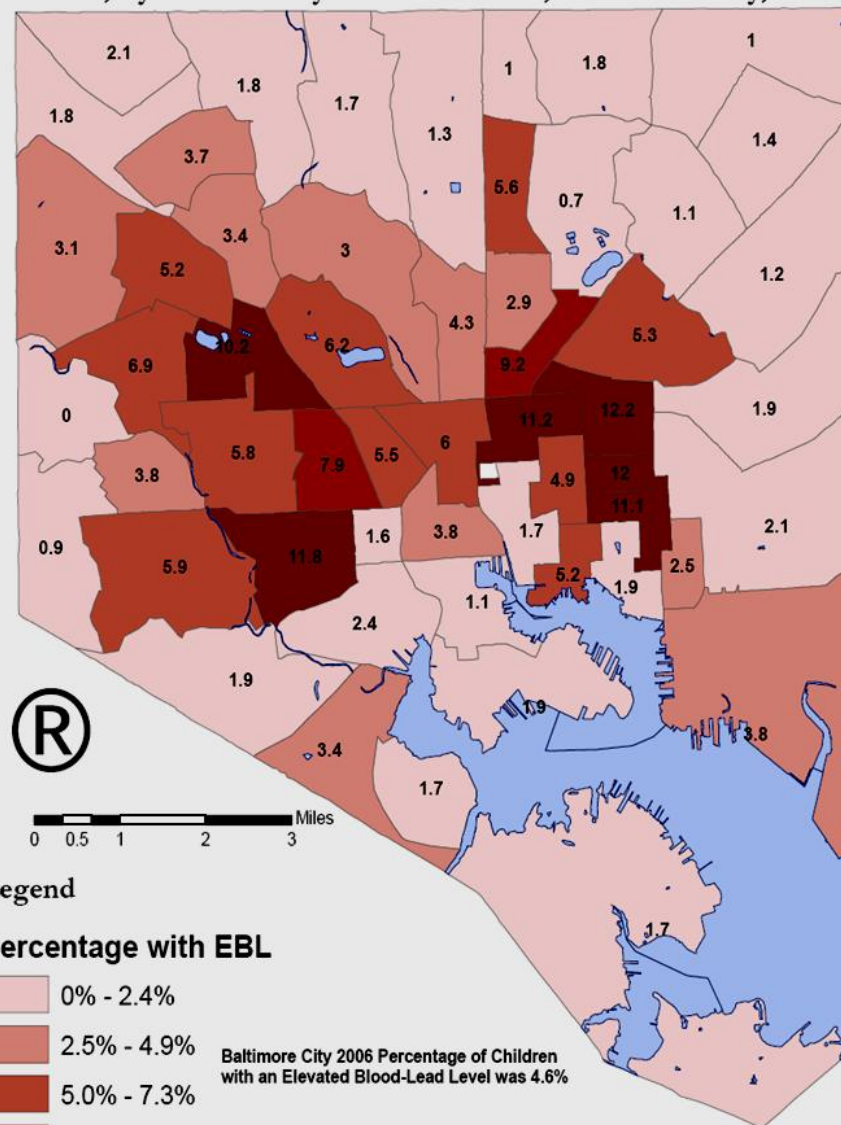
Housing quality, including presence of lead, roaches, mice, rats, mold, and structural damage, is associated with many health outcomes, including: lead poisoning, asthma, and injuries.

Lead Paint Violation Rate by Community Poverty Level, Baltimore City, 2000-2008



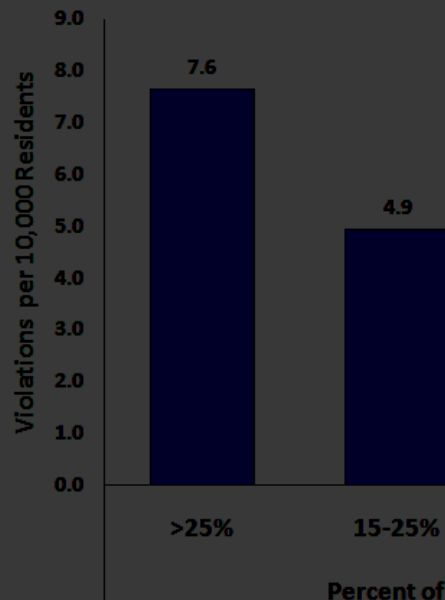
Housing quality, including presence of lead, roaches, mice, rats, mold, and structural damage, is associated with many health outcomes, including: lead poisoning, asthma, and injuries.

Percentage of Children tested with an Elevated Blood-Lead Level, by Community Statistical Area, Baltimore City, 2006



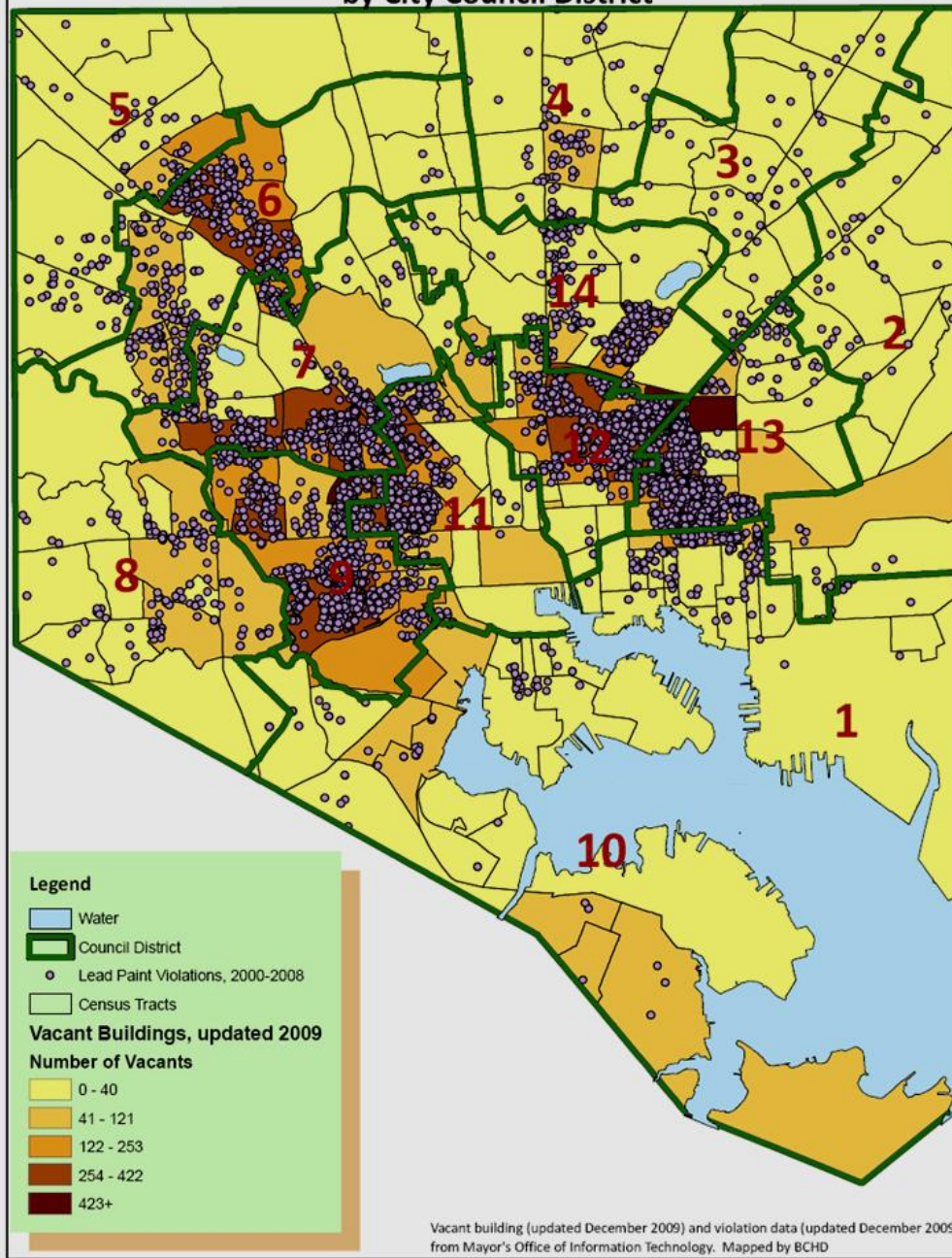
Baltimore City Health Department analysis using data from the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). Community Statistical Areas (CSAs) - Clusters of Baltimore neighborhoods that were created along census tract boundaries to form 55 CSA's.

Lead Paint Violation Rate by Council District, Baltimore

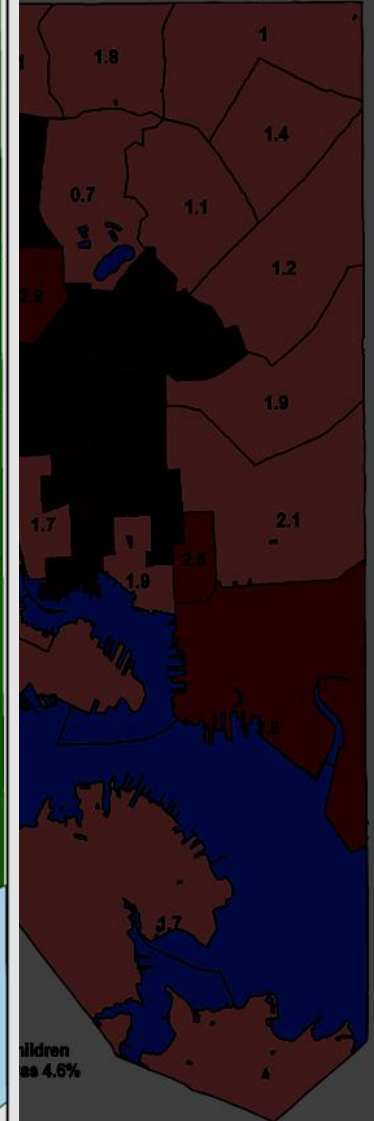


Housing quality, including peeling paint, mice, rats, mold, and structural issues, is linked to many health outcomes, including asthma, and injuries.

Healthy Communities: Vacants and Lead Paint Violations by City Council District

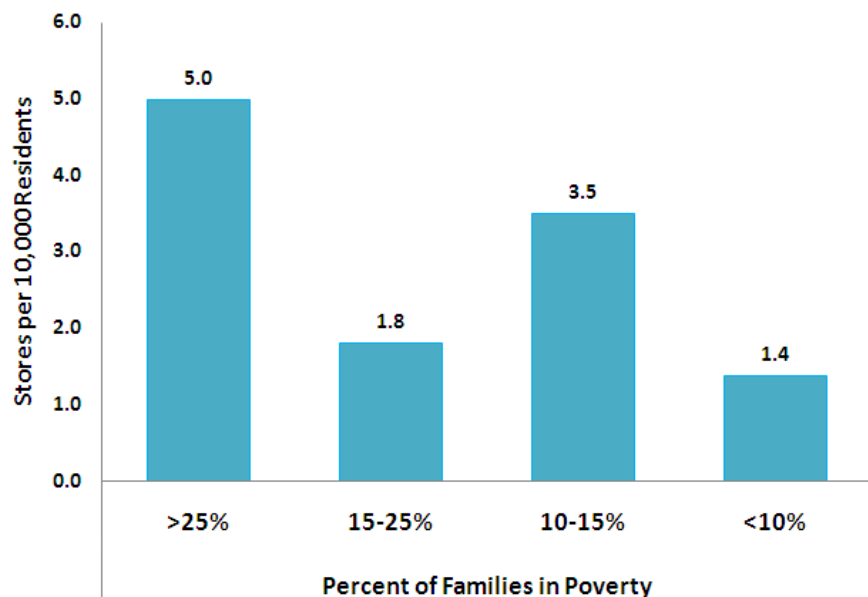


an Elevated Blood-Lead Level in Baltimore City, 2006

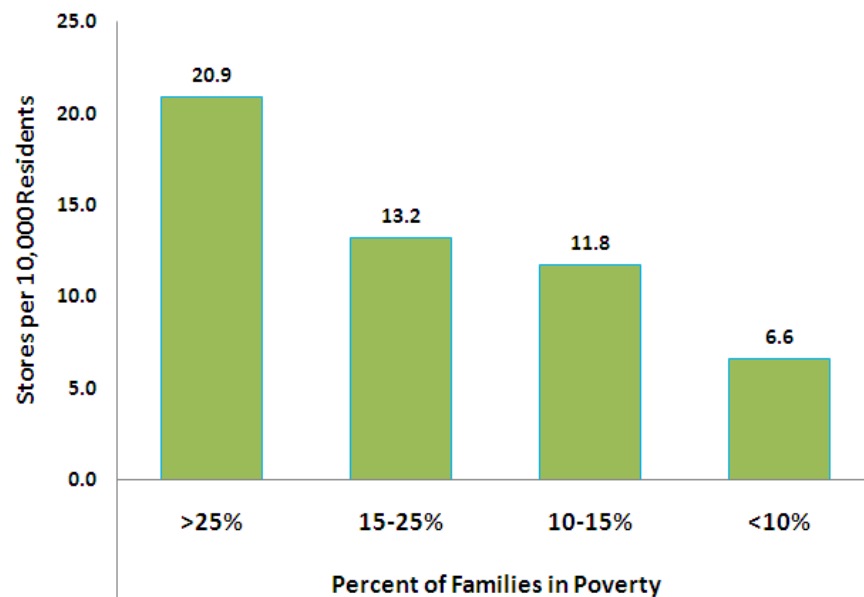


Analysis using data from the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Baltimore City Department of Health and Human Services, and the Maryland Department of the Environment, using census tract boundaries to form 55 CSA's.

**Fast Food Density by Community Poverty Level,
Baltimore City, 2009**



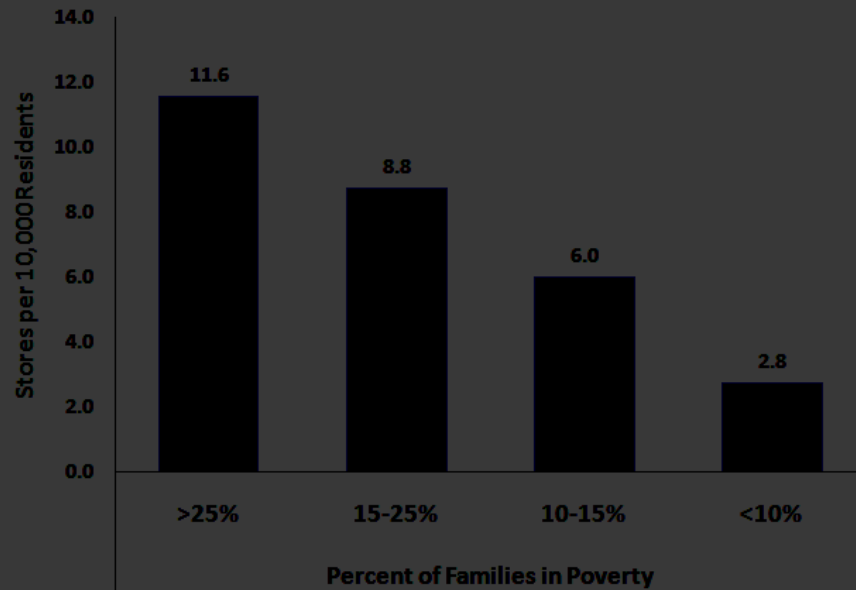
**Carryout Density by Community Poverty Level,
Baltimore City, 2009**



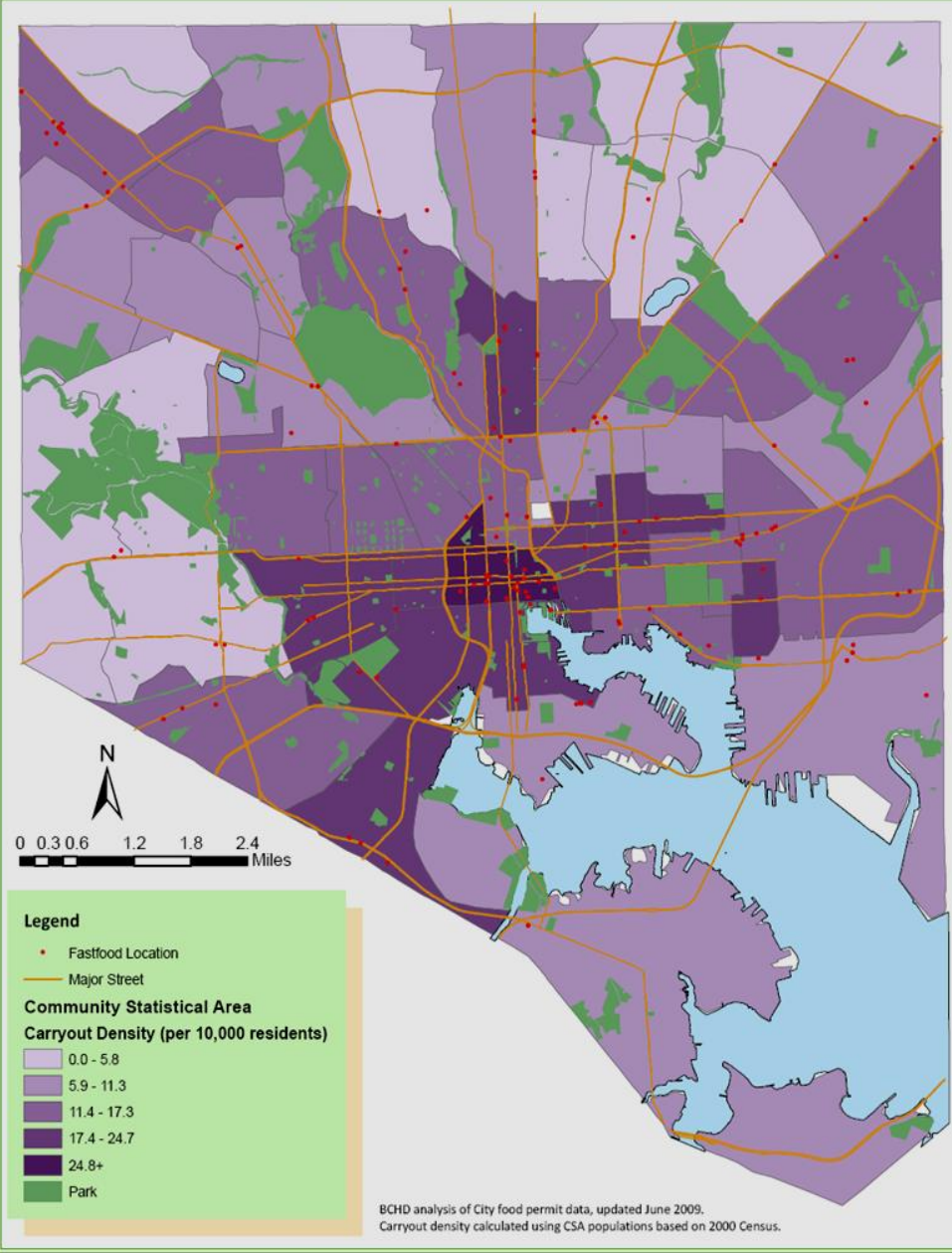
Many Baltimore residents live in communities with a lack of access to healthy foods and a saturation of places that sell unhealthy foods, which makes it hard to eat healthy

Fastfood Locations and Carryout Density by CSA

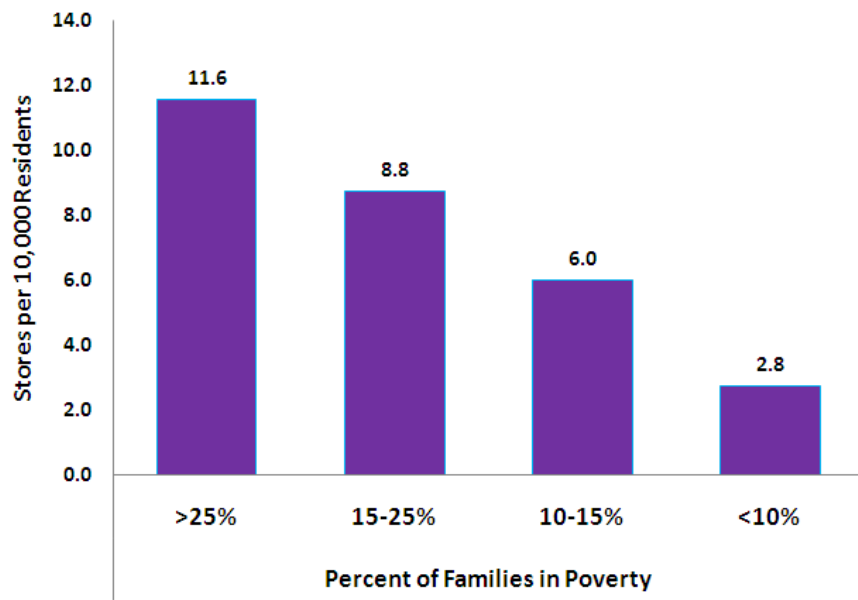
Cornerstore Density by Community Poverty Level, Baltimore City, 2009



Many Baltimore residents live in communities with a lack of access to healthy foods and a saturation of places that sell unhealthy foods, which makes it hard to eat healthy

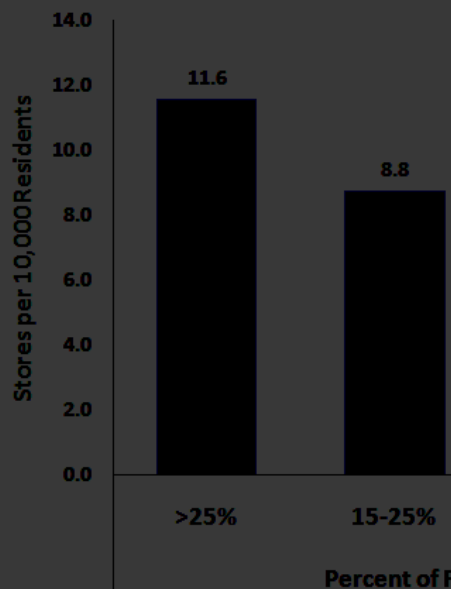


**Cornerstore Density by Community Poverty Level,
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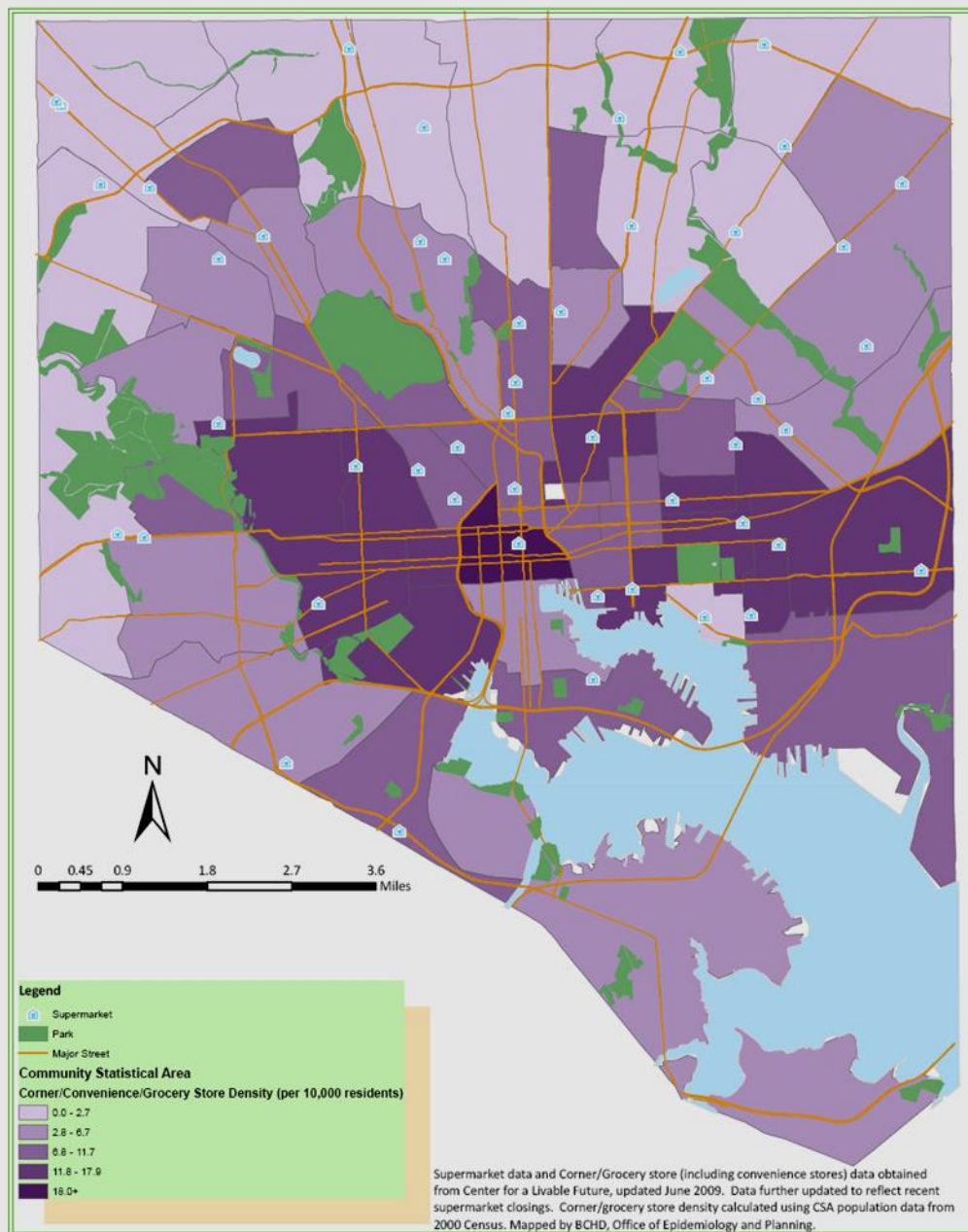
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Cornerstore Density by Community Statistical Area
Baltimore City

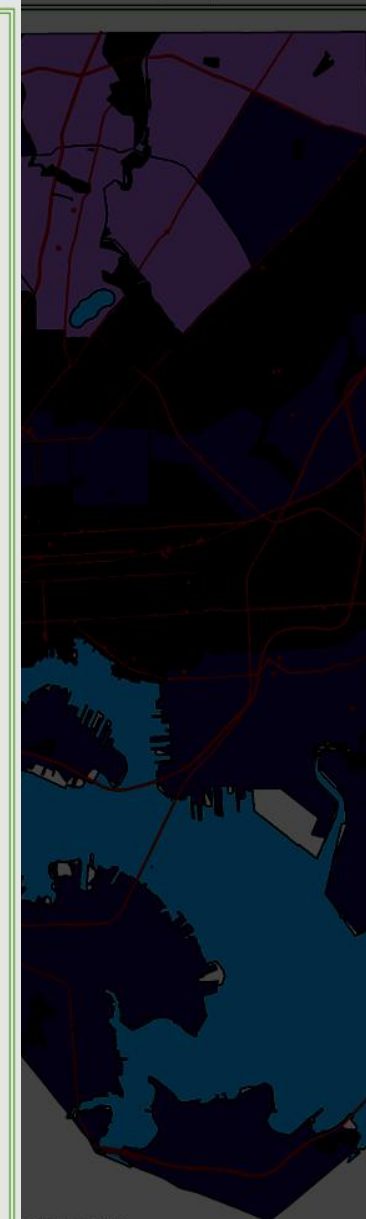


Many Baltimore residents live in areas with a lack of access to healthy food. Many live in places that sell unhealthy food. This makes it difficult to eat healthy.

Supermarkets and Corner/Grocery Stores by CSA

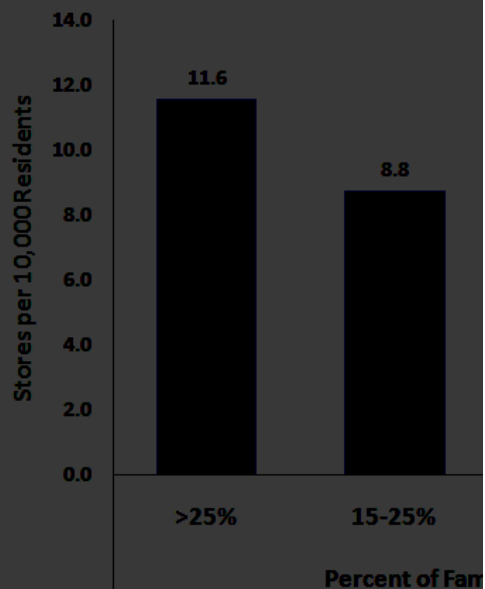


Store Density by CSA

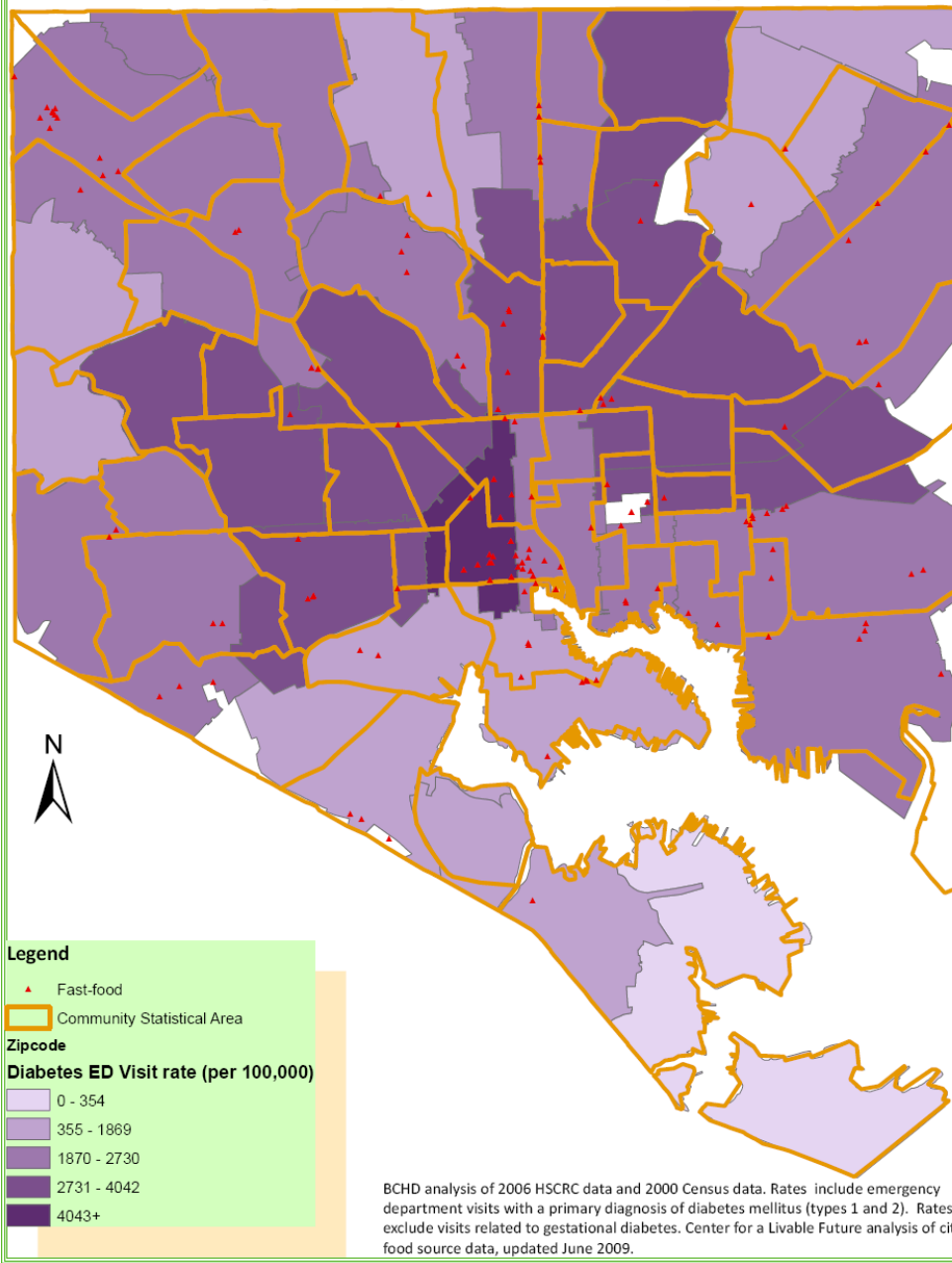


updated June 2009.
populations based on 2000 Census.

**Cornerstore Density by Community Statistical Area
Baltimore City**

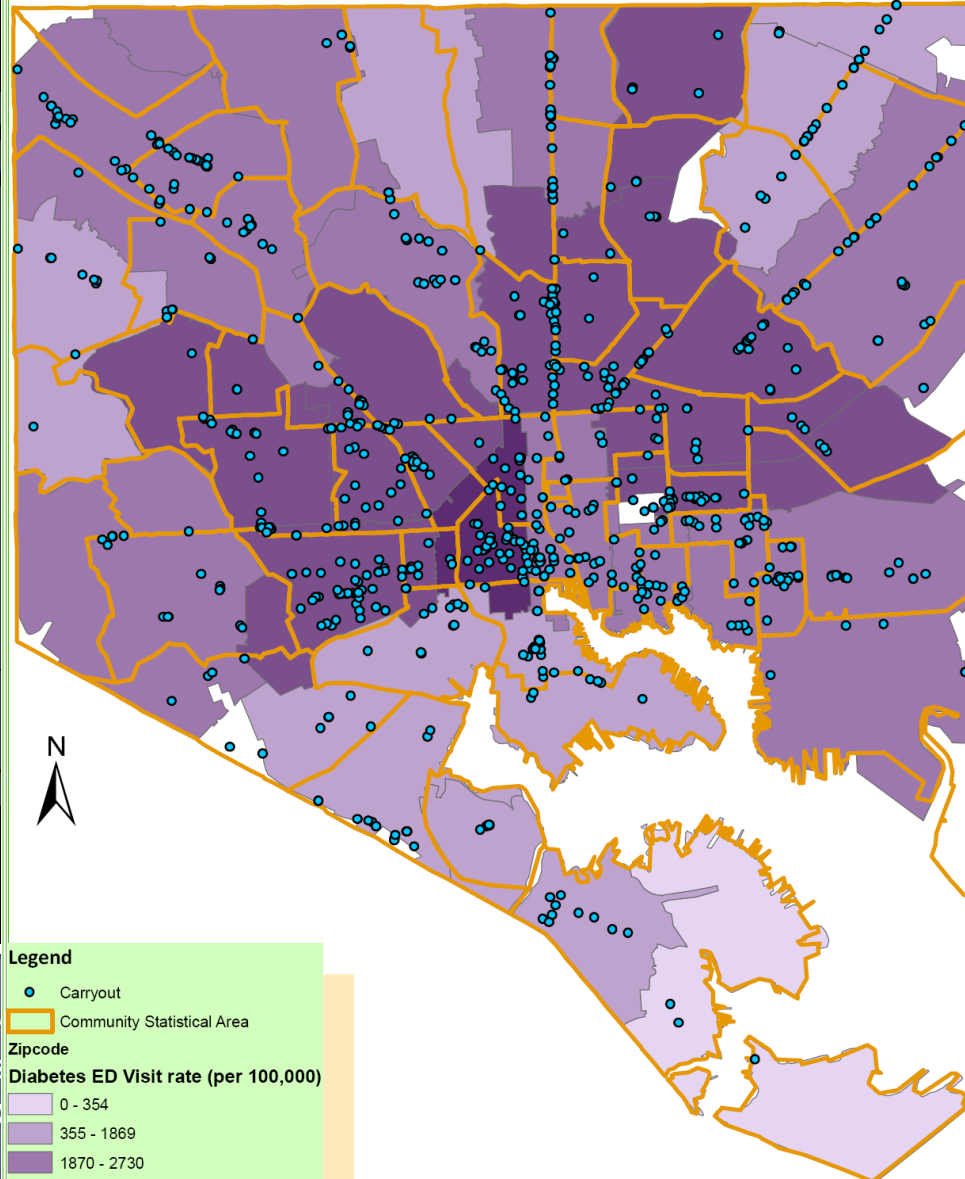


Diabetes Emergency Department Visits by Zipcode, 2006



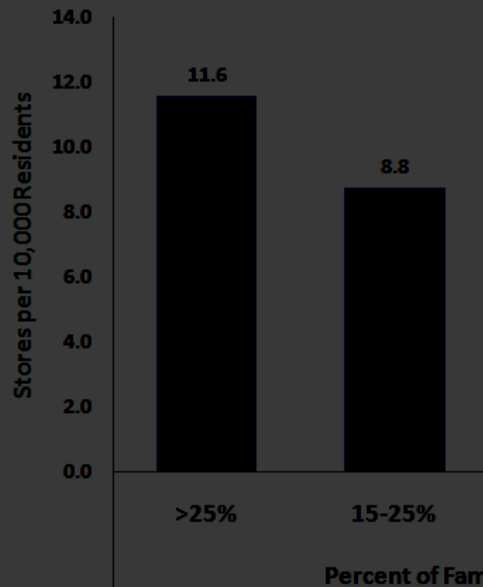
Many Baltimore residents live in areas with a lack of access to healthy food sources and places that sell unhealthy food, making it difficult to eat healthy.

Diabetes Emergency Department Visits by Zipcode, 2006



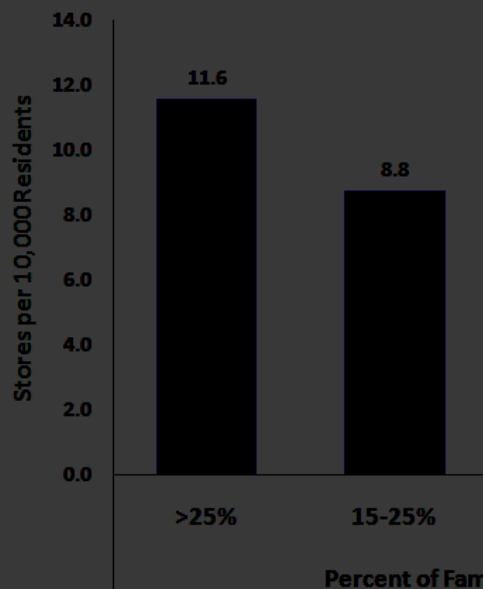
BCHD analysis of 2006 HSCRC data and 2000 Census data. Rates include emergency department visits with a primary diagnosis of diabetes mellitus (types 1 and 2). Rates exclude visits related to gestational diabetes. Center for a Livable Future analysis of city food source data, updated June 2009.

Cornerstore Density by Community Statistical Area, Baltimore City

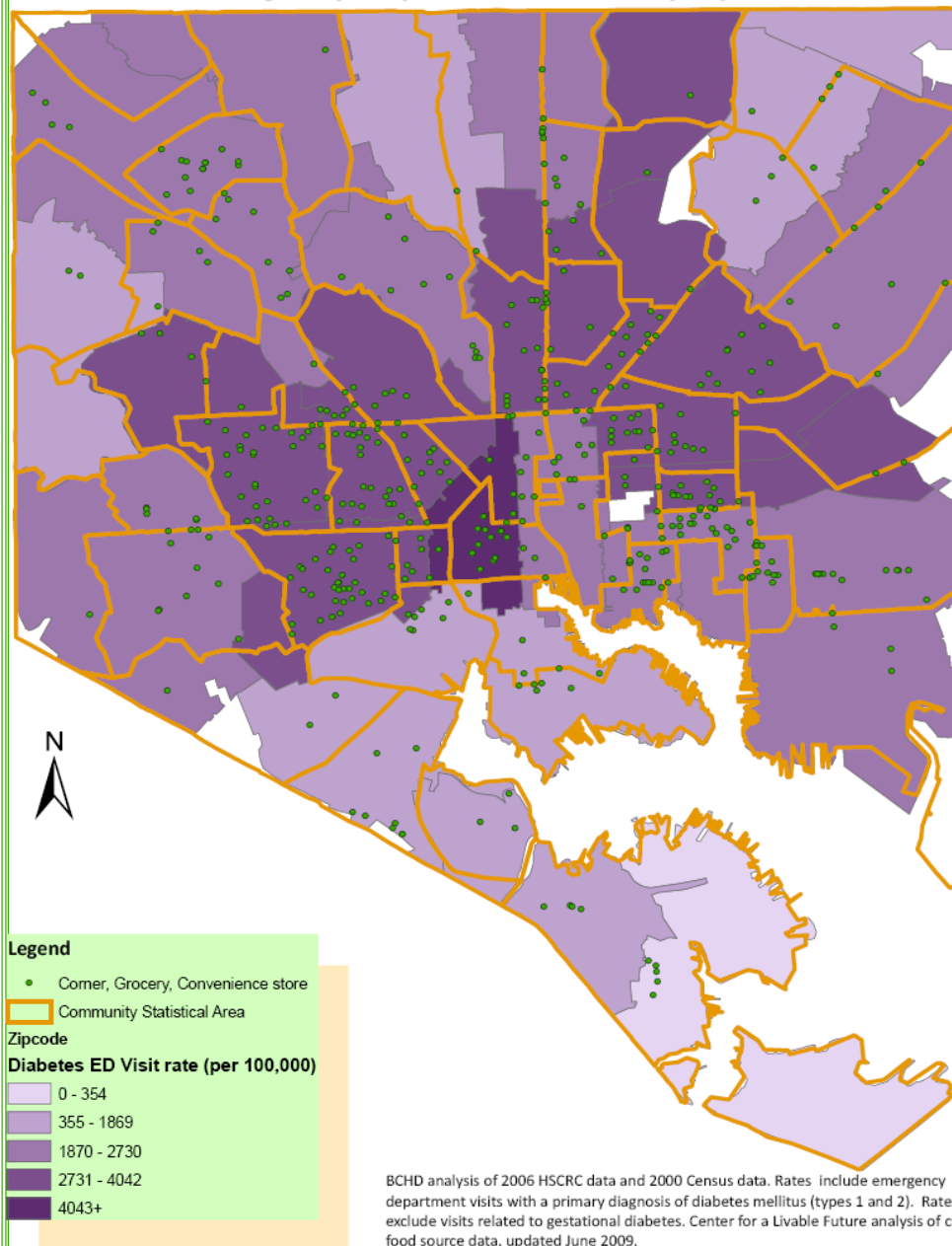


Many Baltimore residents live in areas with a lack of access to healthy food sources. Many live in areas with many fast-food places that sell unhealthy food. Many live in areas with few places to eat healthy.

**Cornerstore Density by Community Statistical Area
Baltimore City**

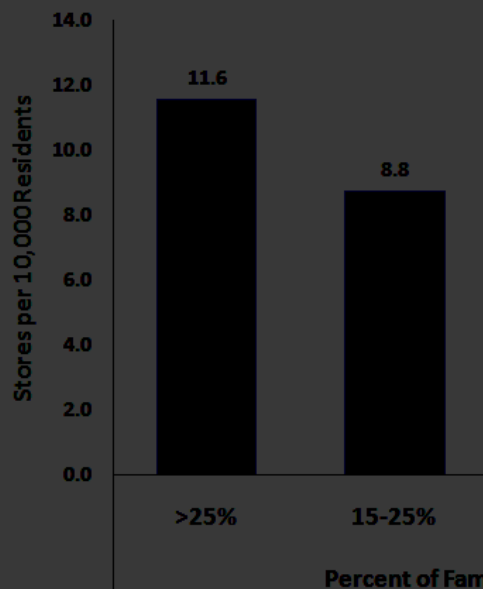


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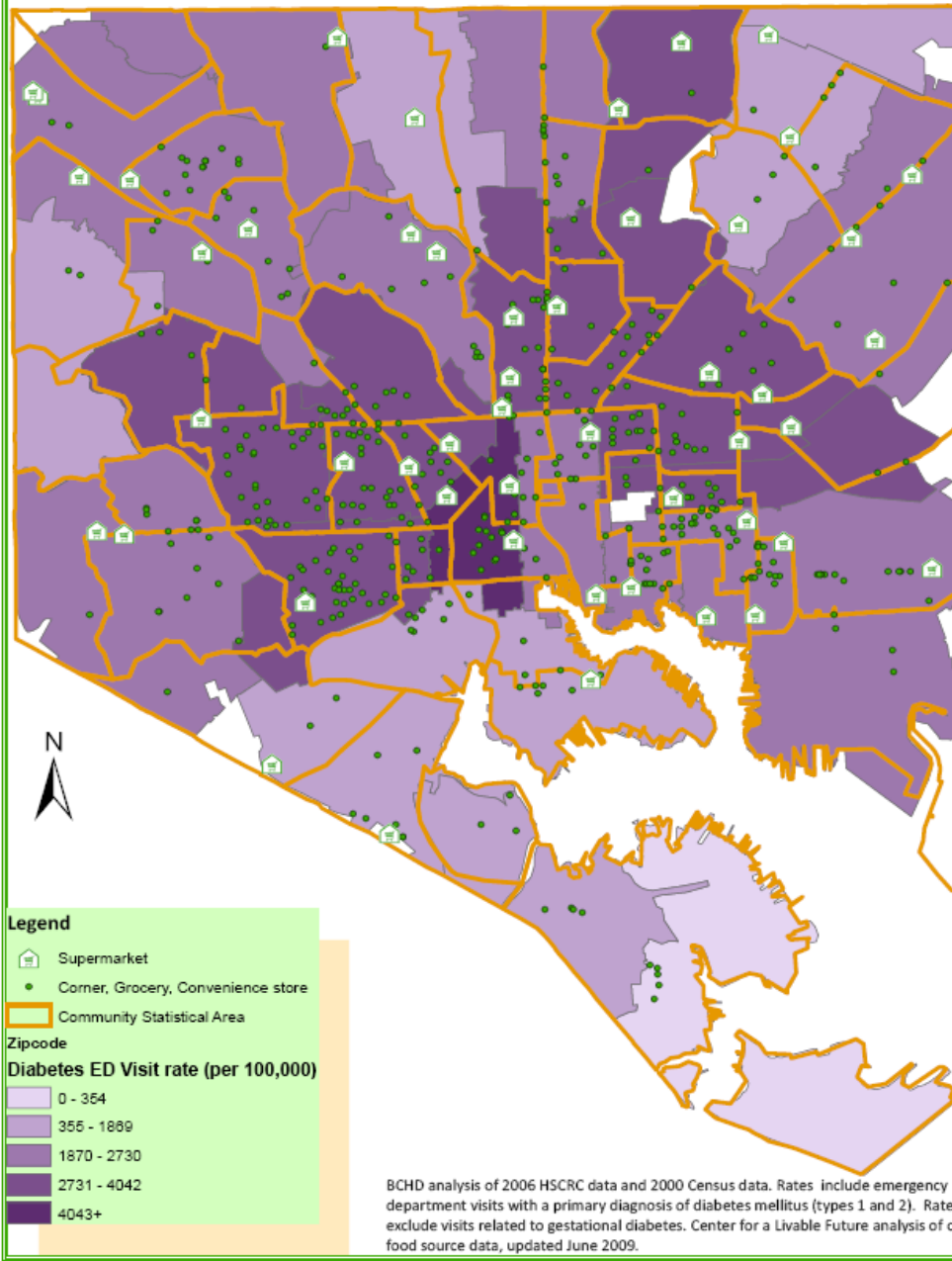


Many Baltimore residents live in areas with a lack of access to healthy food sources. They often have to eat at places that sell unhealthy food. This makes it difficult for them to eat healthy.

Cornerstore Density by Community Statistical Area
Baltimore City



Diabetes Emergency Department Visits by Zipcode, 2006



Many Baltimore residents live in areas with a lack of access to healthy food sources. Many live in places that sell unhealthy food. Many live in areas where it is difficult to eat healthy.

